advance which could be utilized for new centres also. It was mostly for the staff that additional funds would be required. On that assurance, he hoped that the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO expressed his gratitude to Government for the sympathetic reply and withdrew the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

At this stage (5-10 p.m.), the House adjourned to meet again at 8 a.m. on the following day.

SEVENTH DAY.

Friday, 17th June 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Friday, 17th June 1938, at 8 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, **Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA** brought to the notice of the President that though the Assembly had sat for 7 days already, not even one general resolution had been taken up for discussion. As, under the rules, one day had to be set apart for this item of business, he requested that an opportunity should be given to the members for discussing at least one general resolution.

The PRESIDENT replied in the affirmative.

Mr. G. MALLANNA next referred to the impending retirement from service of *Sastravaidyapravina* S. Subba Rao, Senior Surgeon, and bore testimony to the valuable services rendered by this officer to the State for over 30 years to the entire satisfaction of the people. On behalf of the Assembly, he prayed to God Almighty to bless Dr. Subba Rao with long life, health and happiness.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO, who spoke next, represented that certain local newspapers were found to publish distorted versions of what took place in the Assembly. He illustrated his complaint by pointing out that in one of the papers, the speaker was reported to have expressed a wish to see the Silver Jubilee of the Dewan's accession to office being celebrated. This was a canard. He explained that there were occasions when the speaker had extolled the benevolent acts of the Dewan (Sir Mirza M Ismail) and there were also occasions when he himself had criticised certain actions of the same Dewan. Such being the case, it would be unfair for any responsible newspaper to put into the mouth of a speaker sentiments which he had never uttered. Seeing that news, specially if it was slightly sensational, was likely to spread throughout the country, the newspapers had a grave responsibility in giving publicity to such news in their columns. Again, there were instances in which the newspapers had either suppressed or taken only scant notice of a certain set of speakers in the Assembly. *Per contra*, the utterances of certain others, however unimportant, were being published *in extenso*. This showed that the newspapers were taking sides which, in the speaker's opinion, was not good journalism. In this view, he expressed a hope that in future at least the newspapers complained against would be thoroughly impartial and accurate in purveying news to the public and would strive to promote the amity between the Government and the people.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 105.—Measures for putting a stop to corruption in Government Service.

Messrs. S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk, and **J. DEVAIYA,** Mandya Taluk.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH represented that in some British Indian Provinces, special committees had been appointed to recommend measures to be adopted to put down corruption and that the recommendations of one of those committees were duly adopted by the concerned provincial government. Similarly, in Mysore also, it was desirable to appoint a special committee to investigate into the matter and recommend the steps to be taken in order to put a stop to or at least minimise corruption in the government service. The speaker had heard the Dewan say on more than one occasion that the Government would put down corrupt practices with an iron hand, whenever they were brought to their notice. All the same, corruption continued to prevail in several departments of the State.

The PRESIDENT enquired in what particular departments corruption could be said to be rampant.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH replied that it would not be prudent to mention openly either the name of the department or the officer; because, the proceedings of this Assembly were being published. It would therefore be sufficient to state that corruption was prevalent in the services. The people who suffered most from the effects of this evil were the ignorant raiyats living in the villages. If a committee was appointed, it would be in a position to investigate into the magnitude of this evil and recommend to Government, after examining the question in its various aspects, the measures necessary to put it down. In this view, he requested the Government to accept the representation.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH, in supporting the representation, said that corruption was not confined to any one particular department, but was prevalent in almost all the departments, though in varying degree. He could say without fear of contradiction that departments like Public Works, Police, and Registration (specially Sub-Registry offices), were the worst sinners in this respect. So far as the Revenue Department was concerned, he was, however, glad to state that corruption was being put down to a considerable extent, due mainly to the drastic punishment meted out in certain cases by the present Head of that Department. This had resulted in as great a relief to the raiyats as would the grant of remissions. If a committee was appointed, he assured the Government that non-official representatives would be prepared to help the committee with confidential information as to which departmental officials were in the habit of receiving illegal gratifications from the people.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA refuted the wholesale condemnation of the services indulged in by the previous speaker and said that it savoured of personal spite. At that rate, even a school board member, which that speaker was, could be alleged to be guilty of corrupt practices. He suspected that the member who was also a road contractor, should have misinterpreted the motive of the Engineering Officer who might have, for *bona fide* reasons, disallowed certain items from his bill.

He next reminded the House of the promise made by the Dewan on former occasions that when cases of corruption against Government officers were brought to light, drastic action would be taken against the offenders. But, in spite of it, if the complainant failed to prove the allegation, it would not be possible for the Government to proceed against the accused official, simply because an allegation had been made against him. While the speaker was by no means prepared to assert that every department was free from corruption, he did not believe that it was rampant anywhere. The matter was rather exaggerated by the previous speakers. If a few concrete cases of corruption were taken to the notice of the higher authorities and got suitably dealt with, it was sure to have a deterrent effect on the entire services. And in order to put down the malpractices that might be prevalent here and there, he did not consider it necessary to appoint a special committee.

Mr. J. DEVAIYA said that in the Taluk Offices, the petitions of the raiyats would never see the light of the

day unless the concerned officials were bribed. This could be rectified only by means of surprise inspections by higher officers.

Patel MALLAPPA added that if only the Government could effectively put a stop to bribery and corruption in Government offices, the relief thereby afforded would be tantamount to their giving the raiyats remissions of assessment to the extent of 50 per cent.

Mr. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA said that he too was not prepared to level a general charge that bribery was rampant in every department of Government, though it might exist to some extent in certain departments. During the Kappalamma jatra at Kankanhalli, a sum of Rs. 500 was collected by the temple authorities from the pilgrims by the levy of all sorts of unauthorized fees. He had sent up a question in that connection to the Assembly, but it was unfortunately disallowed by the President. He said that if it had been admitted, he could have exposed the extent of corruption that obtained in the muzrai-managed temples, with the connivance of the police.

The PRESIDENT enquired if the member had brought the matter to the notice of the Amildar or the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA replied that he had sent petitions about this to the Muzrai Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police and the Amildar and that he got an endorsement from the first named officer stating that his petition had been forwarded to the Amildar.

He next referred to the vagaries of the Police Department and explained how a false case was foisted on one Mallappa of Lingapatna Village and a bribe extracted from him by the police. He also pointed out that several complaints of bribery made against a forest guard in his taluk were not taken notice of by the authorities and that the erring official was only given a belated transfer from that place.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) observed that though special committees were said to have been appointed elsewhere to investigate measures for putting down corruption in Government services, he did not consider that so far as Mysore was concerned, it was a big problem confronting the State. In so far as the gazetted officers were concerned, he had no hesitation in stating that they were totally free from corruption. It might be prevalent to some extent in the lower grades of the services; and even there, he was not prepared to admit that it was prevalent to any very great extent throughout the State. The one acid test which enabled the speaker to make that statement was that all those officials were, as a rule, poor; and in these hard days of unemployment, they dared not risk their jobs by having recourse to questionable practices.

Referring to the suggestion for the appointment of a committee, the speaker endorsed the view expressed by one or two speakers who said that the appointment of a committee would not be of much use. For one thing, such a committee was not likely to obtain much of reliable information; and without sufficient data, no committee could arrive at proper conclusions. He therefore thought that a more effective remedy lay in making the higher officers of Government more easily accessible to non-officials. Instructions would be issued to officers that when definite complaints of corruption were made to them, they should, instead of treating them with indifference, make necessary investigations to get at the truth. He hoped that in this matter the non-officials would co-operate with the Government officers

As regards the allegation of extortion by the temple authorities at Kankanhalli, brought to notice by Mr. Puttaswami Gowda, the speaker said that necessary enquiries would be instituted.

Proceeding, **Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI** assured the House that Government were as anxious as the non-officials to put down corruption in Government offices. Government would welcome responsible non-official gentlemen bringing concrete cases of corruption to the notice of the officers concerned, by means of confidential letters.

In regard to the specific reference made to alleged corruption in the Sub-Registry Office, he explained that circular instructions had been issued emphasizing the importance of surprise visits by higher officers to these offices. If non-officials co-operated with the inspecting officers and furnished reliable information to them confidentially, it would not be difficult to book the erring officials.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA said that the *mamool* which obtained in the Engineering offices, *viz.*, of the contractor having to pay 5 per cent of the total of each bill as a sort of commission, should be done away with.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that that point also would be noted.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA represented that corruption in the Police Department should be put down at all costs, as otherwise there would be no peace to the poor people in the villages.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSAIN (Sar Khaji) said that he had no hesitation in supporting the statement of the First Member of Council that the gazetted officers in the Mysore State service were altogether free from corruption. Though it might be prevalent to some extent in the non-gazetted ranks, he was afraid that it could not be put an end to by a committee sitting over and deliberating upon the question, as proposed in the representation In his opinion, one effective way of rooting out the evil lay in the higher officers like the Dewan paying surprise visits to the interior parts (as was said to have been done by Dewan Rangacharlu) and making personal enquiries into the grievances of the people. In olden days it was usual for the Ruler to disguise himself and mix with the people in order to acquaint himself first-hand with the public feeling on administrative matters and to take prompt disciplinary action against erring officers Public complaints in regard to corruption could also be minimised by greater vigilance on the part of the Heads of Departments.

Proceeding, the member gave instances to prove that the subordinate officers of the Police Department were not above board and that in one instance, where he had brought a concrete case of corruption to the notice of the Superintendent, no action was taken by that officer.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR thanked the Dewan, on behalf of the House, for the statement that Government were determined to put down corruption with a firm hand. As regards the First Member's assertion that the gazetted ranks were completely free from corruption and that if, at all, it might be prevalent to some extent in the subordinate ranks of the services, he said that he was not prepared to testify to its complete absence in the gazetted ranks and added that, if at all, the difference between the two might be one of degree. The acid test that he, for his part, would suggest would be an investigation as to how certain Amildars and Police Inspectors had managed to amass large properties to the tune of Rs. 30,000 each in the course of their service in addition to having maintained big families of 8 to 10 children each. He wondered how such accumulation of property would become feasible in the absence of bribery.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that that was not the present-day experience and that very few Amildars or Police Inspectors were able to make any substantial savings.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR, in further support of his statement, instanced the case of a big officer about whose earnings the Chief Minister of Madras was reported to have instituted an enquiry on similar lines and got him forcibly retired from service. The effective way in which the matter was investigated by the Chief Minister was said to have produced a very salutary effect on the entire services in Madras. If similar action was taken in Mysore also, he had no doubt that the morale of the services could be improved perceptibly. So far as the subordinate services went, it seemed to him that they resorted to bribery out of sheer necessity to keep body and soul together and that by improving their existing emoluments, it should be possible to reduce the vice to a minimum.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA said that when big officers visited the taluks, it was usual for the Amildar, who by the way was a gazetted officer, to order the Sheikdar to provide the necessary supplies. This meant that the villagers had to contribute indirectly towards the cost of running these camps.

At this stage, **SEVERAL MEMBERS** consisting mostly of patels and shanbhogs stood up in protest and said that the above allegation was entirely baseless.

Mr. R. KEMPANNA was of opinion that there was no need for a committee as proposed in the representation. As the public feeling in regard to the existence of corruption in the services had been made known to the Government through the discussion of this subject, he thought that the purpose would be amply served if suitable action was taken by the Government to root out corruption wherever it existed in the services.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that, as already explained by the First Member of Council, he could state with confidence that so far as bribery and corruption went, the position in Mysore was not so bad as elsewhere. The main reason for the improved state of affairs in Mysore in this respect lay in the fact that every raiyat in the State could get free access to all the officers, from the Amildar right up to the Dewan. Whenever complaints of corruption were received against Government servants, they were being investigated promptly and if the charges were found to be true, the officials concerned were being punished suitably. Government had never attempted to shield their officers when found guilty. He had no doubt that several members of the House were aware of concrete instances in which disciplinary action had been taken by the speaker in his own department.

He admitted that there was some basis for the allegation that corruption was prevalent in the subordinate ranks on a small scale. He considered that it might be due to certain cases like low salaries paid to them and their having to incur a large expenditure owing to the fairly large families they had to support. When the salary paid to them was inadequate, it was likely that some of them at least succumbed to temptations for increased earnings. But, he added that, in spite of their resorting to bribery, their financial condition was awfully bad. This was proved by the number of arrest warrants, attachment of salaries, etc., received against this class of officers and by the destitute condition of their families after their demise. He had rarely come across any instance in which the members of this grade of service had accumulated any large property.

Proceeding, he explained that if bribery should be put down completely, it depended upon the amount of co-operation that the non-officials extended to the officers. Vague complaints would not help the officers in making investigations. Where reliable and clear evidence had been forthcoming, drastic action was taken against the offending persons. In this connection, he said that some time back there was a complaint making serious allegations against the holder of an important office. The speaker arranged for a meeting of the people of the locality and invited them to give details of the allegations. The complainants promised to produce the necessary evidence within 3 days. Subsequently, they receded from their original position and pleaded that they would grow unpopular in the village if they pursued the matter. But further personal enquiries instituted by the speaker revealed the existence of two opposing parties in the same locality, which had occasioned the complaint. Though disciplinary action was taken against that officer on account of some other faults, the allegations made by the complainants were not proved.

Continuing, **Mr. ANANTARAMAN** explained that another effective way of eradicating corruption would be for the non-officials to refrain from tempting the officials with bribes. There must be a determination on the part of the people not to offer bribes under any circumstances and they should realize that they would be rendering a service to the

country by adopting such a policy. Before concluding, he emphasized the statement that for eliminating vices like bribery and corruption from Government offices, the co-operation of non-officials with the officers was an indispensable condition. For these reasons, he thought that a committee, as the one proposed, would do no good to anybody for the simple reason that it would be very difficult for it to get at correct facts.

No. 9.—Reduction in the rate of assessment levied on lands in the tail-end of Mandagere South Channel.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG, Krishnarajapet Taluk.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG represented that some wet lands situated at the beginning of the Mandagere South Channel had been under cultivation for a long time with an assured supply of water. But such lands were assessed to a smaller rate of assessment than those situated at the tail-end of the channel, even though the latter were newly brought under cultivation and had no sufficient water supply. He therefore prayed the Government to set right this anomaly by reducing the rates of assessment in respect of lands at the tail-end of the channel.

The CHIEF ENGINEER (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that he would inspect the channel and find out if there was any defect from the engineering point of view and have it rectified. If, even after that, sufficient supply of water was not available at the tail-end of the channel, the question of reducing the existing rates of assessment would be examined.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA said that the main grievance of the raiyats was that the rates of assessment at the head of the channel were lower than those at the tail-end.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that according to the information before the department, the rates ranged from Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-12-0 at the head of the channel and from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 8 at the tail-end.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA said that it was the other way about.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if it was so, he would have the information verified and take needful action.

No. 57.—Grant for the Srirangapuri Sri Jagannatha Swami Mutt.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH, Minorities.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH brought to notice that representations were being repeatedly made in the Assembly for the grant of a maintenance grant of Rs. 500 per month and a gift of some lands to the Srirangapuri Sri Jagannatha Swami Mutt belonging to the Aryanayanaja Kshatriya (Nayinda) community. As it had become very difficult to maintain the said mutt, he prayed that the above grant be ordered to be included in the current year's budget.

The PRESIDENT replied that the request would be considered.

No. 73.—Arrangements for the sale of produce grown by the raiyats through the Government.

Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMIAH, Special Interests, and **all the other members** of Hassan District.

Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMIAH represented that agriculturists in the State were not getting proper prices for their produce, such as grains, sugar-cane, cocoanut, arecanut, coffee and cardamom. Formerly, the price of cocoanut varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per thousand and the same had fallen to Rs. 20 at present. Also, the price of copra had fallen to Rs. 30 from the former level of Rs. 80 to Rs. 90. For these reasons, the economic condition of the raiyats had become very unsatisfactory. They were not in a position to maintain themselves and their growing families after paying up Government dues. As the well-being of the raiyats was of paramount importance to the State, he prayed that their sufferings be alleviated by the Government securing proper prices for all articles grown by them.

He next referred to the Agricultural School at Hassan and said that the proposal of the District Board to close it down was a step in the wrong direction. So, he requested that if the District Board was not in a position to maintain

the school, the Government might take it over to their management and run it permanently.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) explained that the question of securing higher prices for agricultural crops and garden produce was not an easy matter, as prices were governed by several factors of international character. No Government, by itself, was in a position to solve that problem. However, there were two commodities, *viz.*, coffee and areca, in regard to which the Government could do something to secure a better return to the cultivator, provided there was proper organization among the growers and co-operative marketing. For want of such an organization and marketing facilities, half the realization was going to the middlemen and only the other half to the grower. It was therefore desirable for producers of garden crops to combine together in organizations like areca societies or joint concerns like the Coffee Curing Works by means of which they could, to some extent, dispense with middlemen and secure better prices for their commodities.

As regards cotton, he said that better prices could be secured by adopting a proper system of grading. A scheme for regulating the cotton markets under that system in Davangere and Chitaldrug was under the consideration of the Industries and Commerce Department. This special arrangement was possible only in the case of some crops and could not be applied to all crops.

In regard to the cocoanut trade, he explained that the Government of India had undertaken a marketing survey of the existing channels of trade and that their report might be awaited.

Referring to the Agricultural School at Hassan, **Mr. MADHAVA RAU** explained that it was a grant-in-aid institution managed by the District Board. The finances of that Board had become so bad that they were unable to meet the salaries of their own staff, not to speak of the staff of the Agricultural School. So, they were forced to retrench expenditure in certain directions and one of the recommendations sent up by them was to abolish the Agricultural School. In the interest of the finances of the District Board, the Government had accepted the recommendation.

Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMIAH enquired why the President and the Vice-President should not forgo their allowances in the interest of the finances of the District Board.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the member was at liberty to make that suggestion to the parties concerned.

No. 5.—Conversion of garden rate of assessment to dry rate of assessment on lands irrigated by private enterprise wells.

Messrs. K. KENCHAPPA and **B. SITHARAMIAH**, Hiriyur Taluk; **A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK**, Minorities; **Vankalapathi THIMMIAH** and **Patel MALLAPPA**, Chitaldrug Taluk; **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA** and **D. SIVASANKARIAH**, Challakere Taluk; **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** of Dogganahal and **GOWDA ESWARAPPA**, Holalkere Taluk; **Patel CHENNAPPA** and **GOWDA SIVAPPA**, Davangere Taluk; **Patti BASAPPA** and **Kamareddi MALLAPPA**, Mo akalmuru Taluk; **M. GURUSIDDAPPA**, Davangere Municipality; **MAHOMED USMAN SAHEB**, Harihar Municipality, and **BASAPPA** *alias* **ROGAPPA**, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA represented that in the case of dry lands irrigated by wells sunk by the raiyats at their own cost prior to the introduction of survey and settlement, garden rate of assessment was being levied. This was unjust, since the raiyats had to use 2 to 3 pairs of bullocks to irrigate the land from such wells. As well irrigation was very expensive for raising wet crops, he said that there was no justification for levying garden rates of assessment and prayed that in all such cases, only dry rates should be levied.

Mr. A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK explained that so far as Chitaldrug District was concerned, rains were scanty and the raiyats had to depend upon wells for purposes of cultivation. For sinking a well, they had to spend Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. Under such circumstances, Government were not justified in levying garden rates on such lands. The Government had stated on the floor of the Assembly itself that only dry rates would be levied when wet crops were

raised on the dry lands with the help of private enterprise wells. The position in this respect in Chitaldrug was duly brought to the notice of the Dewan, the First Member of Council and the Revenue Commissioner during their last visit to that district. He therefore requested the Government to order a survey of such lands and reduce the rates of assessment in respect of them.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA represented that when this question was discussed at the previous session of the Assembly, he was asked by the Revenue Commissioner to produce a list of villages where the rates had been heavy. But when such a list was actually presented by him, he was told that individual applications should be submitted by the concerned raiyats. The difficulty lay in the raiyats' capacity to study the rules and make out a case in consonance with the rules. In 1902, a circular had been issued by the department to the effect that wherever lands were irrigated by private enterprise wells, no extra rates need be levied. When the attention of the officers was drawn to this circular, their reply was that it was only an instruction to the Survey Department and did not apply to the Revenue Department. This showed that several officers including certain Deputy Commissioners did not understand the spirit of that circular. When such was the case, it was difficult to expect the illiterate raiyat to understand the rules and approach the officers for reduction of assessment. In the first place, the raiyat was often at a loss to know on what basis the rates were enhanced. So, he thought it better not to levy varying scales of assessment, but to collect all relevant particulars and reduce the rates in all cases where they had been found to be excessive. He pleaded that just as they appointed a special staff for enhancing the assessment, for reducing the rates also a similar staff should be employed by the Government.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman), in replying to the points raised by the previous speaker, explained that at the previous session of the Assembly, Mr. Kenchappa had handed over to him the names of certain villages where the rates charged were alleged to have exceeded the maximum dry rates. But on enquiries made through the Deputy Commissioner, it was ascertained that it was not so. Thereupon, Mr. Kenchappa was written to stating that if there were any special cases coming within the purview of the rule, the raiyats concerned might be instructed to approach the department with full details. The main grievance of the member seemed to be that in the original settlement the lands had not been assessed properly. If that were really so, he said specific cases of hardship should be brought up for investigation. In well irrigation, there were several kinds. The rule was that the result of individual efforts should not be taxed unless a government source of water supply had been drawn upon. There were, for instance, wells supplied with water from government tanks, talapariges, and so on. In such cases, the rules provided for levying higher rates of assessment; and it could not be contended that there was any hardship in it. There were also wells without any such sources of supply. If, in any such case, the concession rates allowed by the rules had been exceeded, it was quite open to the raiyats concerned to get the matter rectified by applying to the authorities. Even though the raiyat was ignorant, he said, it would be up to people like Mr. Kenchappa to take the initiative and bring the matter to the notice of the department. If, on the other hand, the member contended that the rules themselves were not just, he could only reply that it was a matter of opinion.

Proceeding, **Mr. ANANTARAMAN** mentioned that on his persuasion, Mr. Kenchappa himself had given 4 instances relating to one village and he assured the member that necessary enquiries would be made.

No. 4.—Remission of dry assessment.

Messrs. K. KENCHAPPA and **B. SITHARAMIAH**, Hiriyur Taluk; **A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK**, Minorities; **Vankalapathi THIMMIAH** and **Patel MALLAPPA**, Chitaldrug Taluk; **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA** and **D. SIVASANKARIAH**

Challakere Taluk ; **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** of Dogganahal and **GOWDA ESWARAPPA,** Holalkere Taluk ; **Patel CHENNAPPA** and **GOWDA SIVAPPA,** Davangere Taluk ; **Patti BASAPPA** and **Kamareddi MALLAPPA,** Molakalmuru Taluk ; **M. GURUSIDDAPPA,** Davangere Municipality ; **MAHOMED USMAN SAHEB,** Harihar Municipality, and **BASAPPA** *alias* **ROGAPPA,** Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA represented that the rates of dry assessment in the State were higher than those in the adjoining British territory ; also whereas in British India, the assessment on dry lands was remitted where the rains were untimely and the raiyats did not get food grains for their maintenance, no such relief was available to the raiyats in Mysore in respect of such lands. So far as the Chitaldrug District was concerned, the raiyats were put to lot of difficulties for want of timely rains. They had been petitioning the Government from time to time for remissions. The condition of the raiyats specially in the Molakalmuru Taluk which was on the frontier of the British territory, adjoining the Rayadrug Taluk of the Bellary District, was deplorable. Whereas the raiyats of Rayadrug were allowed remissions ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, those in the State were not having any such relief, though the average yield and the rates of assessment in both the Molakalmuru and the Rayadrug taluks were the same, with the result that the Mysore raiyat felt aggrieved. He therefore prayed that similar provision might be made in the State also for granting remission of dry assessment when crops failed and that for this purpose, the rules might be suitably amended.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that the matter had come up for discussion a few days back, and as was stated then the question of revising the remission rules so as to make them applicable to dry assessment was under the consideration of Government. A statement had been made by the member that the rates of dry assessment in the State were higher than in the adjoining British territory. The speaker said he was fully aware of the rates of assessment prevailing in the adjoining taluks of the British territory and quoted the following extracts from the report of Col. Grant made at the time of the original settlement of the Molakalmuru Taluk, recommending increased rates in that taluk:—

" . . . . So different, however, are the systems of assessment in Mysore and Madras and so differently are the rates both deduced and exhibited that I have never been able to institute any useful comparison. I have examined the Manual of the Bellary District which, although dated 1872, nevertheless gives us the prevailing rates ; because at revision settlement very slight changes seem to have been made. I find the rates mentioned by Mr. Shama Rao ; but I find also others which, especially on channel lands, are exceedingly high, but they give no room for comparison with Molakalmuru which contains no similar lands. On the whole, however, the wet assessment under tanks seems higher than ours. . . . . The Bellary Taluk is two-thirds *reghar* or cotton soil and affords no parallel. Rayadrug Taluk's average dry rate comes to just over 8 annas an acre. Kudligi Taluk affords better comparison and its average dry rate is just under 8 annas an acre. The average dry rate proposed for Molakalmuru is slightly lower, but allowing for difference in soil, etc., there is no reason to suppose we are assessing in any marked way more lightly than in neighbouring Madras villages . . . . The two systems differ too much to admit of useful comparison . . . . It is a history of attempted high assessment and unavoidable reduction ; and so far was this reduction necessary that at the revision settlement only the great rise in prices enabled Government to avoid further reduction. I am afraid that if we occasionally turn to Madras rates, it is not entirely with the laudable desire of seeking guidance . . . . ".

He pointed out that from the above opinion, it would be evident that the rates in Madras, other conditions being equal, were higher than in Mysore.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA, however, contended that in the taluk of Rayadrug, he knew of lands which were more fertile than those in Molakalmuru, but which were assessed to lower rates of assessment.

Mr. A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK reminded the Government that they had stated in reply to an interpellation on the subject that the question of granting dry remissions was under consideration. As agricultural conditions in the Jagalur and Davangere Taluks were very depressing, he prayed for special consideration being shown to those areas.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH and **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA** further supported the representation.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA added that in the answer to an interpellation on the matter, Government had admitted that 60 to 70 petitions had been presented

by the raiyats since November last, praying for remissions. He urged that they might be enquired into and all possible relief given.

No. 25.—Reduction of the length of barrels of guns.

Messrs. V. VENKATASAMI CHETTY, Chikballapur Municipality ; **S. RAMAPPA,** Srinivaspur Taluk ; **K. RAMASESHA SASTRY** and **A. VENKATARAMANA BOYEE,** Chintamani Taluk ; **V. C. CHANNAVEERABHADRAPPA,** Minorities, and **K. M. NANJUNDAPPA,** Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA represented that many agriculturists were inconvenienced by the Government Order passed in 1937 requiring owners of muzzle loaders licensed under Form XI to shorten the barrels to one foot. Questioned as to why that restriction was imposed, the Government had stated that a shorter-barrelled gun was quite enough to serve the purpose of scaring away wild animals and to prevent them from damaging the crops. The speaker wished to point out that if the barrel was shortened to one foot, that gun would serve no useful purpose to the agriculturist. Because wild boars and other ferocious animals could never be frightened away by the mere noise made by firing such a gun. On the other hand, there was the danger of the wild beasts attacking the person himself. So, at times, more than protecting the crop from damage by wild animals, the owner himself might stand in need of self-protection. And for self-protection, the one-foot barrelled gun was of no use unless the barrel was filled with powder to a length of 4 to 5 inches. And even then, in most cases, it proved dangerous to the shooter, as the powder might hit back. Besides, for self-protection, licence was required to be taken in Form No. IX, whereas for crop-protection it was required to be taken in Form No. XI. He did not therefore want that any distinction should be made as between the licences for self-protection and those for crop-protection.

Secondly, many people had purchased muzzle loaders at considerable cost and now to order them to cut the barrels to one foot would result in heavy loss to them as the gun so cut would be no better than a blow-pipe. For these reasons, he prayed that the rule which insisted on the existing licensees shortening the length of the barrels of guns possessed by them, be abrogated.

Thirdly, payment of an assessment of Rs. 200 was at present obligatory for a raiyat to obtain licence to own a gun for self-protection. The speaker said that the property qualification was too high and required to be considerably reduced to enable more raiyats to obtain licences to own guns for self-protection, provided they were respectable and the Amildar of the taluk concerned recommended the grant of licence in each case.

The PRESIDENT enquired whether it was the intention of the mover that while giving the licence scrutiny should be made and that when once licence was granted, the question of cutting the gun should not arise.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA replied in the affirmative. He also stated that he had information that many guns had been cut and that the answer furnished to Question No. 12, namely that, only in one case the barrel of a muzzle loading gun was cut, was incorrect.

Mr. RAYARA KEMPANNA endorsed the views of the mover.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSEIN opposed the representation and said that it was not safe to relax the rules.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON said that he was probably the only person present who had made a proper test of guns with barrels cut to 12 inches in length, as, with the assistance of the Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, who provided two confiscated guns, he had cut the barrels down and given them a thorough test on the rifle range The result of this test was that the guns were found to be efficient at 25 yards range both with bullet and shot, but beyond that distance they were not so good, though he succeeded in hitting the target at 50 yards.

He was surprised to find how effective they were at 25 yards range, and in consequence, when sending in a report on the experiments to the Chief Conservator, and a member of the

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Game Laws Committee, with whom he had been in correspondence, he pointed out that as most of the game shot by poachers was within 25 yards range, owing to the poachers sitting over water holes or game tracks, the advantage of cutting down the barrels was out-weighed by the disadvantage of a weapon that was much more easily concealed.

Government were proposing to cut down the barrels of guns used for the protection of crops, but not those issued under licence for self-protection, which did not appear logical, as a short-barrelled gun was much more handy and useful for self-protection than a gun with a long barrel. A short-barrelled gun could be turned this way and that very quickly and fired accurately enough without careful aim, but this was not so with a long barrel. Take for instance, a man attacked in a country cart. If he had a long barrel, he would not be able to fire in either direction as he could not turn the gun about quickly under the hood. In America they had realized the efficiency of short-barrelled guns, and Bank and Factory Guards were armed with them in preference to revolvers, and also the American troops imported them from France and used them when making raids in trenches during the war.

Therefore if the Government were proposing to cut down any gun barrels, it should be those used for self-protection and not those for crop-protection.

One member had stated that a short-barrelled gun was dangerous, but had not given any specific instance, and **Mr. MIDDLETON** said that he had not suffered in any way from firing a good number of shots, even though one of the guns looked as if it might have been over 100 years old.

Any danger that occurred might be due to the ignorance of the man loading the gun.

Then, with reference to the remark by the mover of the representation that a short-barrelled gun was ineffective unless 4 to 5 inches of the barrel was filled with powder, the speaker said that there was no necessity to fill the gun with so much quantity of powder. To kill an animal it was sufficient if about a length equal to the width of 4 fingers close together was filled with powder, wadding, bullet and wadding and the shot fired. He could say this from his own experience of shooting as he had learnt to shoot with a muzzle loading gun originally. He could therefore say without fear of contradiction that the statement by the mover in this regard was misleading.

There was another reason why the statement should be discounted. If powder for a length of 4 to 5 inches was inserted in the barrel and the shot fired, the shooter would bring danger upon himself. It would become difficult for him to even hold the gun in his hand when fired. And it might not be improbable that the gun itself might burst and blow off his hands as the force liberated would be very great.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said by way of personal explanation that the raiyats being uneducated did not know how to use muzzle loaders and they had complained that immediately after firing, smoke covered the face of the shooter. That was the difficulty experienced in shooting.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON replied that it would be better then for the raiyat to learn first how to shoot before asking for licence to possess a gun.

Proceeding, he said that so far as crop-protection was concerned, there was no necessity to cut the barrel of a muzzle loader to one foot. It seemed to him that the rule requiring the barrel to be not more than one foot required to be modified.

Mr. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA observed that the explanation of the mover of the representation went to show that he did not know how to use a gun. The speaker was sure that no one would fill 5 inches of the barrel with gun powder before shooting. If that was done, the gun would burst and would endanger the life of the shooter.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Rajasevasakta M. Machaya) replied that the question of relaxing the restriction as to the length of barrel of a muzzle loader was under the consideration of Government. As

regards the lowering of the property qualification, he said that even at present the District Magistrates had discretion to relax the qualification in select areas.

No. 67.—Higher appointments for the members of the Gangakula community.

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI, Minorities.

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI prayed that duly qualified men belonging to the Gangakula community be appointed in grades of Rs. 50 and above in the Excise, Electrical, Revenue, Criminal and Municipal Departments, etc.

The PRESIDENT replied that the matter would be considered

No. 6. Remitting 50 per cent of the dry assessment recovered during 1937-38.

Messrs. BALE GOWDA and REVANNA GOWDA, Kunigal Taluk.

Mr. BALE GOWDA prayed that Government be pleased to remit 50 per cent of the dry assessment recovered during 1937-38 after inspecting the areas where there was complete failure of crops for want of rains. This request was only in respect of the current year as the crops had completely failed. He also requested that the Land Revenue Rules be so amended as to provide for remission of dry assessment.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA represented that there were no rains for the past several years in parts of Pavagada, Kunigal, Chiknaikanhalli and Sira Taluks. Because the raiyats in the last three taluks were living on cocoanut cultivation, they had not so far come forward with requests for grant of remissions of assessment. Now the prices of cocoanut had fallen considerably. There was not much of dry cultivation there. Last year owing to untimely rains, even the little dry crop could not be raised. He prayed that a survey of the places might be conducted and remission of assessment in respect of dry lands where no crops had been raised might be ordered. Revenue collections were going on briskly at present. Along with land assessment, village panchayat tax also was being collected. This was causing great hardship to the raiyats. For these reasons, he prayed that the Government be pleased to order remission of dry assessment as prayed for in the representation.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that, as stated by him in connection with Representation No. 4, remission of dry assessment under conditions similar to remission of wet assessment required amendment of the rules. In places where there was total failure of rains and the condition of the raiyats was bad, Government were prepared to give 50 per cent remission of dry assessment. So far as Kunigal Taluk was concerned, no doubt there might be some parts of the taluk which had not received rains. But the condition there was not such as to require the grant of remission. If, however, exception was to be made in those cases, he was afraid that such exception would have to be extended to other cases similarly situated throughout the State. He had, however, no objection to examine the conditions of the places wherein remission was justly required, if a list of such places was given to him.

Mr. BALE GOWDA pointed out that if the Marconahalli project had not been undertaken in Kunigal Taluk, perhaps most of the raiyats there would have left the place.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that according to rules there must be impoverishment of the tract for the grant of remission. He did not think that such a state of affairs existed in Tumkur District. There might have been failure of crops here and there as for instance in Tumkur Taluk. But there were other taluks which were worse than Tumkur Taluk and which required to be given the relief. For instance, in Chiknaikanhalli Taluk, owing to failure of crops, relief work had been undertaken. So, wherever possible and the conditions justified, relief was being given. It was not possible to give remission to the extent of 50 per cent in all cases. Relief in each case would have to depend upon its own merits.

No. 7.—Recovery of kandayam in 8 instalments altering the present coercive processes suitably.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR, Tumkur Municipality.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR represented that owing to inadequate rainfall and consequent failure of crops during 1937-38, people all over the State had been subjected to famine and severe economic depression. There was mostly dry cultivation in Tumkur District. In most places the yield was less than 2 annas or 3 annas during the year. In cases where real difficulty was felt by the raiyats to pay *kandayam* and where remissions also could not be given, he prayed that Government be pleased to order the recovery of *kandayam* in 8 monthly instalments. He also requested that the present coercive measures for recovery of assessment be suitably altered and that all the distraint and sale proceedings taken up till now be annulled.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that revenue collections were not very strict, as every one knew, in Tumkur District, and that the Deputy Commissioner himself had the discretion to collect in deserving cases the revenue assessment in a larger number of instalments.

No. 1.—Reduction of Land Revenue Assessment.

Mr. Chinivar PADMARAJAYYA, Sringeri Jahgir.

Mr. Chinivar PADMARAJAYYA represented that the reduction of the maximum rate of assessment on certain dry lands to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre and of the bagayet rate by 12½ per cent had not been beneficial to an appreciable extent. This reduction was one of the concessions shown by Government in connection with continued economic depression. Another concession shown was that arrears might be paid along with current year's assessment. But he was sorry to state that none of these concessions were being shown to the raiyats actually. He therefore requested that wide publicity be caused to be given by Government in regard to the grant of these concessions.

Secondly, he pointed out that at the time of resettlement, the rate of dry assessment had been increased by 25 per cent in most cases on account of increased price of foodstuff that was then prevailing. As the same conditions were not obtaining at present he thought it was not justifiable to continue to levy the same rate.

Thirdly, the maximum rates of assessment on lands in the Sringeri Jahgir area were higher even now than in the adjoining British territories. The population of malnad taluks was very much less than in the neighbouring British taluks. He prayed that the benign Government be pleased to kindly examine these matters and relieve the raiyats of the heavy burden of taxes by reducing 25 per cent of the assessment on dry lands, by fixing the maximum rate on coffee lands at 12 annas per acre and at Rs. 10 per acre on bagayet lands in the malnad and at Rs. 12 per acre on bagayet lands in other places, and reduce the assessment on wet lands also suitably according to the nature of the locality and the circumstances. He also represented that the recovery of arrears of land assessment due from the raiyats be spread over 5 years.

Mr. MIR MOHAMED SAHIB supported the representation and said that assessment on coffee lands be reduced as the price realized was not sufficient to meet even the cost of cultivation. He also added that more time be given to enable the raiyats to pay the assessment.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V Anantaraman) thought that the first speaker seemed to have in his mind the lands below Yellambalase Tank. If so, the speaker wished to state that there appeared to be some mistake in the assessment of the demand for that place and that he would enquire whether it had been subsequently rectified.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA said that whenever the question of remission came up for discussion, the Government invariably said that they depended upon the report of the Deputy Commissioner who in turn depended upon the report of the Amildar concerned. But no

higher officer had cared to go into the question whether the *pahni* written was correct or not. Where, however, they had been written correctly, it was a matter for regret that for some reason or other the entries in the registers had been cancelled and re-entries made. He was sure this charge would be borne out if only the connected registers of the Tarikere Taluk were gone through. It was common knowledge that there were no rains in the taluk. The raiyats had not raised even a 4-anna crop, and yet the *pahni* showed that there were good crops. Even the little areca crop had been affected by *koleroga* and fungus disease. It seemed that the department had not yet found any remedy for the latter disease. The reduction of 12½ per cent that had been ordered in the bagayet rate had not given sufficient relief to them. So, a more substantial reduction of assessment than had been announced was urgently called for.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) pointed out that the bagayet assessment had been reduced to Rs. 12 per acre.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA replied that that reduction in the rates of assessment applied only to the Koppa Taluk and the Sringeri Jahgir and not to Tarikere Taluk.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that so far as the Jahgir area referred to in the representation was concerned, concessions had already been shown and grant of further concession did not seem possible.

No. 16.— Introduction of Debt Conciliation Act immediately to Kadur District.

Messrs. RAMANNA GOWDA and **Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO**, Koppa Taluk.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN said that the areca crop suffered from *koleroga* in the malnad taluks. There was no proper price for the arecanut. The raiyats were very heavily indebted and they were compelled to make over their crops to their creditors who levied interest and claimed reduction in the selling price. The coffee planters also were under similar difficulties. It was a problem for the raiyats to keep body and soul together. The raiyats' houses and movables were being attached and lands and crops were being sold every day by the orders of civil courts. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to extend the Debt Conciliation Act to Kadur District.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY observed that although there was a land mortgage society in Chikmagalur, it had not been able to give relief to more than 5 out of every 100 applicants for loans. Government had selected only the Koppa Taluk for establishing a Debt Conciliation Board. But, as the condition of the raiyats in Chikmagalur Taluk was in no way better, he requested that the Act be immediately extended to the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudigere also.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that the scheme of debt conciliation had been introduced only very recently and after gaining some experience, Government would undoubtedly extend the Act to the other malnad taluks also.

No. 75.— Need for the encouragement of aided grainages, etc., for the advancement of Sericultural Industry.

Messrs. H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO and **B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA**, Special Interests; **T. MADIAH GOWDA** and **SIDDE GOWDA**, Channapatna Taluk; **B. CHOODE GOWDA**, Closepet Taluk; **C. N. NARASINGA RAO** and **B. L. BYANNA**, Bangalore City Municipality; **Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA, V. L. CHAME GOWDA** and **S. KARIAPPA**, Kankanhalli Taluk; **B. MALLAPPA**, Ne amangala Taluk; **R. DASAPPA** and **A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA**, Devanhalli Taluk; **K. NARAYANA SETTY**, Magadi Municipality; **B. MUNIVENKATAPPA, A. G. RAMIAH REDDY** and **N. APPANNA REDDY**, Bangalore Taluk; **K. P. PARASIVIAH**, Kankanhalli Municipality; **Patel HONNASIDDIAH** and **T. THIMMARAYAPPA**, Magadi Taluk; **Patel VEERE GOWDA** and **Patel HANUME GOWDA**, Dodballapur Taluk; **Patel NARAYANA GOWDA** and **GURUSWAMY GOWDA**, Hoskote Taluk; **S. MUNIVENKATAPPA** and **A. DASAPPA**, Minorities.

Mr. H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO said that as many as 10,000 families were depending on the sericultural industry for their livelihood. But, for the last

6 or 7 years, the industry had suffered a serious set-back. Though more lands had been brought under mulberry cultivation, there appeared to be no increase in the industry. Expenditure had increased, and consequently the cost of production also. But the revenue was going down year after year. This was attributable to the competition from China and Japan. And the competition had become keener owing to the protective duty by the Government of India not being high enough and also due to lack of effective supervision by the department over the industry. At present many grades of silk were being produced. Also, adequate attention did not seem to have been paid to improve the prospects of the industry. For instance, at present the supply of disease-free layings to the raiyats by the Government and aided grainages was inadequate besides being untimely. Sufficient encouragement must be shown by establishing more aided grainages and also by increasing the establishment in Government grainages to produce adequate supply of disease-free layings in places where mulberry was grown.

In this connection, he pointed out that a good case must be made out by the Government, the sericulturists and the Sericultural Associations representing the welfare of the industry before the Tariff Board which was to arrive shortly at Mysore so that the Government of India might increase the import duty to enable the industry to be placed on quite a satisfactory footing.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the Government were quite aware of the importance of the industry and were doing everything possible to encourage it. And it would be no exaggeration to say that nowhere else was such an encouragement being shown to the industry as in Mysore. This was a fact recognized by all.

The Sericultural Department was devoting special attention to increase the supply of disease-free laying to agriculturists. For this purpose, every facility was being afforded to start aided grainages. Four new aided grainages were started during the last year and an equal number in the current year. The grainage work in the Government farms had steadily improved. From the statistics available, it could be seen that the supply of disease-free layings had been increasing by leaps and bounds.

Formerly, not enough number of men were coming forward to start aided grainages. But of late, a large number of applications was being received. This itself went to show how Government were encouraging the development of sericulture.

As regards the suggestion for increasing the import duty, he said that all the difficulties of the industry would be placed before the Tariff Board and the grant of sufficient protection to the industry would be urged.

No. 95.—Selling the lands in the Sunnakal Farm.

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA, Minorities.

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA prayed that Government be pleased to order that the lands in the Sunnakal Farm in excess of the extent required for the Government Experimental Station be sold to the members of the Vanhikula Kshatriya (Thigala) Sangha of Mysore.

The PRESIDENT replied that there was no extra land available in the Sunnakal Farm.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that lands might be acquired and given over to the members of the particular community.

A MEMBER pointed out that due to the big sewage drain passing through the Kumbargundi Extension, it was becoming insanitary. He requested that adequate arrangements be made to prevent insanitation.

The PRESIDENT replied that he would consider the matter.

No. 77—Rules *re* coffee stem borer beetle to be kept in force for another year.

Mr. A. MIDDLETON, Special Interests.

Mr. A. MIDDLETON represented that the rules for the destruction and control of coffee stem borer beetle be kept in force for another year in Kadur and Hassan Districts and that funds be provided for enforcing the same. He

pointed out that according to the provisions in the Pests Act, at least an Inspector and a Fieldman had to be appointed. For want of an Inspector it had not been possible to do any work for the past one year in this direction. He added that at least from the budget year the required staff might be sanctioned for the purpose, necessary provision being made therefor in the budget.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) replied that the rules referred to had been extended to Kadur and Hassan Districts and that necessary establishment would be sanctioned in the Kadur District to control the borer.

The PRESIDENT added that sufficient provision would be made for the purpose in the budget.

No. 74.—Road-borne trade statistics in regard to Mysore's foreign trade.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER, Special Interests.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER represented that from the following figures of imports and exports it was evident that the balance of trade was unfavourable to Mysore :—

1935	Imports ...	11 crores 58 lakhs
	Exports ...	7 crores 42 lakhs
	Unfavourable Trade balance	4 crores 16 lakhs
1936	Imports ...	12 crores 19 lakhs
	Exports ...	8 crores 2 lakhs
	Unfavourable Trade balance	4 crores 17 lakhs

To find out the economic condition of the State, statistics of road and rail-borne trade were very necessary. At present statistics of rail-borne trade were being collected and compiled by the Industries and Commerce Department, but no statistics of road-borne trade were available. Even the Government of India, who had given up the compilation of such statistics, had begun to compile them now. Trade and Commerce in Mysore had progressed considerably. The Mysore Oil Seeds Conference and the Imperial Marketing Board had referred to it in very appreciative terms. He therefore prayed that the Government be pleased to make immediate arrangements for the collection of road-borne trade statistics in regard to Mysore's foreign trade in addition to the rail-borne trade statistics that were being compiled at present by the Industries and Commerce Department.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government were aware of the importance of the matter and that the road-borne trade in some instances was nearly as much as the rail-borne trade and that the subject matter of the representation was under consideration of Government.

No. 82.—Abolition of *hulbanni*.

Messrs. GURUNATHA KRISHNA NADIGA, Sorab Taluk; **Suranage SIDDABASAPPA,** Shikarpur Taluk; **N. G. RUDRAPPA,** Shimoga Taluk; and **Patel LINGAPPA** and **Jogada SIVARUDRAPPA,** Honnali Taluk.

Mr. GURUNATHA KRISHNA NADIGA represented that as agriculture was the mainstay of the raiyats it was necessary to improve the agricultural stock. They also formed part of the wealth of the State. The State was once famous for its cattle and they were being purchased by outsiders. But unfortunately, they were deteriorating in number as well as in quality for want of sufficient gomal lands for them to graze upon. This difficulty was being brought to the notice of the Government during every session, but so far no relief had been given to the raiyats. The cattle had to go to forests to graze and for this the raiyats had to pay *hulbanni*. The income from this source was only about Rs. 70,000. In the neighbouring province of Madras as much as Rs. 6¾ lakhs of revenue under this head had been abolished. He therefore prayed that *hulbanni* in the State also be abolished and the village cattle be allowed to graze free in all forests.

Messrs. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA and **Suranage SIDDABASAPPA** also supported the representation.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA added that *hulbanni* in malnad districts also be abolished as there were extensive lands there and the Forest Department was deriving income in many other ways from the malnad forests.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the representation related to allowing cattle to graze freely in the State Forests. He wished to point out that forest areas were constituted only after forest settlement and calling for objections from the people concerned. Once they were constituted, it was essential to see that they were properly conserved. Free and unrestricted grazing would only result in denudation of forests. Therefore the admission of cattle into State forests had been regulated by levying a small fee per head. This fee could not at all be considered heavy as private owners would sometimes charge from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per head of cattle to allow them to graze in their fields. Although the revenue from *hulbanni* was small in individual areas, it amounted to as large a sum as Rs. 70,000 in the aggregate. Moreover, Government were under an obligation to maintain fodder reserves to meet the requirements of the agricultural stock in times of famine. In fact, during seasons of drought, cattle were allowed to graze freely in State forests. But, in normal times, when there were plenty of rains and the condition of the raiyats was not bad, it was not desirable to permit unrestricted and free grazing of cattle in the interests of proper conservation of forests. For these reasons, he regretted that the representation could not be accepted by the Government.

No. 10.—Grant of short term loans on the security of crops and facilities to combat the *koleroga* in malnad taluks.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA prayed that, in view of the hardship experienced by the poor areca cultivators for want of men and money to effectively check the spread of *koleroga* in areca gardens and to save the produce from its havoc in time, a band of trained men for administering *koleroga* medicines be employed in important centres of each malnad taluk for affording help to those in need and also that arrangements be made to issue short term loans on the security of standing crops. He added that the raiyats had no other securities to offer for getting loans as they had sold away even the little gold they had in the shape of ornaments. For want of finance, they had to sell the standing crops at very unfavourable rates. He requested the Government to grant loans to the planters on the security of their crop in the month of February and take them back in May.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that loans could not be granted on the security of standing crops. It was also not possible for the Agricultural Department to maintain a squad of trained spraying coolies to meet the requirements of areca-growers. Sprayers and spraying materials were being issued on credit and no further help was practicable.

No. 40.—Buildings with play-grounds for the Maharani's Middle School, Mysore.

Dharmaparayani Srimathi ALAMMA and **Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA**, Women's Interest.

Dharmaparayani Srimathi ALAMMA prayed that, as the Maharani's Middle School, Mysore, was overcrowded and cramped for want of space and as classes sometimes were to be held in the open verandah, early measures be taken to provide a building with spacious playgrounds for the school.

The PRESIDENT replied that the matter would be considered.

GENERAL RESOLUTION.

Resolution No. 1.

Village Officers taking part in Politics.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the recent circular order passed by the Revenue Commissioner in respect of village officers taking